## Donation by San Diego Shell Club

The Veliger Operating Fund has received another generous contribution from the San Diego Shell Club.

These donations are used, in accordance with the wishes of the donors, to assist in paying for plates of authors who are not in a position to carry the full burden themselves, either because of foreign exchange restrictions by their authorities or because of lack of access to the needed funds. While it is the aim of The Veliger eventually to absorb all expenses of publishing the journal, the financial position of the California Malacozoological Society is such that this goal is not yet achieved - in fact, far from it. It is, therefore, an especially welcome event and we, on our own behalf as well as that of some author(s) who will benefit from it, express our sincere appreciation of this continued support.

The Editor.

# Important Notices

If the address sheet of this issue is **PINK**, it is to indicate that your dues remittance had not arrived at the time the mailing was prepared. We wish to take this opportunity to remind our Members that a reinstatement fee of one dollar becomes due if membership renewals have not been received by C. M. S., Inc. by April 15, 1969.

## Sexual Dimorphism in *Tegula funebralis*

BY

PETER W. FRANK

Department of Biology, University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

During a study of behavioral and distributional differences between the sexes of *Tegula funebralis* (A. Adams, 1855), a method allowing the animals to be sexed without killing them has been discovered. The crawling surface of the foot is cream- to light brown-colored. The chemical basis of the pigmentation is unknown; the color suggests a carotenoid. If one separates the lightest from the darkest individuals, those with the lightest undersides are virtually consistently males, the dark ones females (see Table 1). Since there are a number of intermediate individuals, approximately the last quarter of any given sample can not be separated into sexes by this means. Moreover, the difference in pigmentation does not show up in snails less than about 1.5 cm wide, i. e., several millimeters larger than the size at which sex may be distinguished from the color of the gonad, once the shell is broken.

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Table 1

Number of *Tegula funebralis* with dark and light crawling surfaces compared with respect to sex. Data obtained in August 1968 from animals collected at Cape Arago, Oregon

| Surface of Foot | Sample 1 | | Sample 2 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ♂ | ♀ | ♂ | ♀ |
| Dark | 4 | 48 | 3 | 19 |
| Light | 27 | 6 | 20 | 0 |
| Intermediate | 16 | 9 | 5 | 4 |

## Spawning Notes, III. - *Strombina maculosa*

BY

FAY H. WOLFSON

San Diego Natural History Museum,
San Diego, California 92115

(3 Text figures)

Communal spawning by *Strombina maculosa* (Sowerby, 1832) was observed by Glenn and Martha Vargas at Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California during the extreme low tides of 26 and 27 June 1968. Large numbers of individuals, in aggregations, were depositing egg capsules on small stones, in mussel valves and on other empty shells. An appreciably smaller number was observed spawning two weeks later during the lowest tides of the next spring-tide cycle.

The capsules are deposited in rows (Figure 1); on the stone collected there are 2 rows of 16 and a third of 12.